## HALLOWEEN!

The Vigil of All Saints'-Day.

How It Was Anciently Observed.

Demons, Witches and Fairies at Their Midnight Pranks.

The Power of Charms and Spells.

How Husbands and Wives Were Sought and Found.

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At no time in its history has the Church of Rome been ungrateful to the most faithful and efficient among its servants. And though the custom of raising them by canonization to the dignity of saintship has fallen almost entirely into disuse, it was actively continued for so many centuries that soon no place in the calendar could be found for the new creations. The first day of November was therefore selected and devoted in general to all such as were not otherwise provided for.

The Fairy Carnival. The First of November thus became one of the great festivals of the Church of Rome, and was continued as, such by the Church of England, passing under the name of All Saints'-Day, or All Hallows. The preceding evening, of which this night is the anniversary, being known as All Hallow Eve, or Halloween, by some strange freak of man was selected, long years ago, as the one on which the Evil Spirit and his attendants would be most likely to visit the earth in force, to vent their spite against the numerous saints whose festival was so near at hand, by holding a high carnival of their own. The poet Burns says of it that it "is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischiefmaking beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands; and when these aerial peoplethe fairies in particular, are said to hold a grand

anniversary." Spying Into the Future.

The heart of man, especially in ages and countries where superstition has a footbold, is ever longing to penetrate the veil of mystery which overhangs the future. It has ever been the province of devils, witches, and imps of every grade to assist in such questionable pursuits; and for this reason All Hallow Eve, the night of all the year when these doubtful personages were supposed to be abroad in more than their usual numbers, was selected as the one on which they would have the surest warrant of

The different ceremonies, enchantments, or spells for which Halloween has been noted during many centuries, had, therefore, as their grand object the revelation of things ordinarily hidden from the world. Facre was, indeed, a time when they were all conducted with sober earnestness, and with a full and abiding faith in the infallibility of their results. Except in the most ignorant and superstirious neighborhooo is in the old country this. of course, is no longer the case. But even now it is quite a common tuing for the young people, in city and country, to meet together and engage in frolicksome pastimes, such as ducking for apples in water and pulling cabbage stocks, all of which are founded on the ancient observances of

But few of these found their way into this country, as at the time of its settlement grave doubts began to be cast upon their efficacy or propriety by that more intelligent class of persons to which the emigrants for the most part belonged.

About the only customs pertaining to the past which are now in vogue among our youth are those of hanging dead cats to door-bells, and of passing through the streets late at night and arousing people of a quiet turn of mind by thumping boisterously on their doors with cabbage-stalks. In some sections, however, it is still considered rare sport to kindle huge bonfires, and make night hideous in a general and miscellaneous manner.

Halloween in Scotland.

Burns, in a lengthy poem, has pathetically described the manner in which the vigil of All Saints' Day was kept in old times by the peasantry in the west of Scotland, to whom its charms and spells were "so big with prophecy." We quote the opening and closing stanzas:-

On Casali, s Downans dance,
Or owre the lays, in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance;
Or for Colean the route is ta'en,
Beneath the moon's pale beams;
There, up the Cove to stray and rove Among the rocks and stre To sport that night.

"Among the boary, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin', clear,
Where Bruce once rules the martial ranks,
And shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry, triendly, country take
Together aid convene,
To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
And haud their Halloween
Fu' biythe that night.

"The lasses leat, and c'eanly neat,
Mair braw than when they're fine;
Their faces blythe, fa' sweetly kythe,
Hearts leal, and warm, and kin':
The lads sac trig, wi' wooer-babs
Weel knotted on their garten,
Some unce blate, and some wi' gabs
Gar lastes' hearts gang startin'
Whiles fast at night.

Wi' merry sangs, and friendly cracks, I wat they did na weary; And unco tales, and funny joxes,

And unco tales, and lunny joxes.
Their sporis were cheap and cheery;
Thi butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syne, wi' a seem! g'ass o' strunt;
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night.'

Pulling Cabbages.

The first ceremony in order among the Scottish peasantry was that of pulling kan or cabbages. The young people, having closed their eyes or been blindfolded, marched out into the garden, hand in hand, and drew from the earth the first plants that they came upon. plants that they came upon. The largeness or smallness, and straightness or crookedness of the stock thus drawn from the earth were indica-tive of the size and shape of the future husband or wife. If any of the soil adhered to the root,

a fortune was to be expected as one of the as yet unknown spouse's attractions. To ascertain his or her temper and natural disposition, it was only necessary to taste the heart of the stem. Bitter and sweet were of course the distinguishing characteristics. But one thing more was desired, and that was the name of one's future his companion. To discover this the cabbage stocks were placed over the door, and the Christian names of such persons as chanced to enter the house thereafter settled the vexed question beyond all manner of doubt.

Sowing Hemp-Seed. But by far the most popular ceremony was that of sowing hemp-seed. In this case one must steal out of the house unperceived, and then cast about him a handful of hemp-seed, harrowing it in with the first convenient thing that came to hand. While performing this operation, the following words must be repeated:-

"Hemp-seed, I saw thee; hemp-seed I saw thee;
And she that is to be my true, come after me and
pou thee."
Then, on looking over the left shoulder, an
apparation of the person thus invoked was seen
in the attatude of pulling hemp.
One of Burns' valuant beroes swore he would
sow a peck of hemp-seed, and prove the whole
thing "nonsense." The adventurer thus fared:—
"He marches through amang the stalks

"He marches through amang the stalks,
Though he was something sturin;
The graip he for a harrow taks,
And hauils at his curpin;
And every now and then he says,
'Hemp-seed, I -aw thee,
And her that is to be my lass,

Come after me, and draw thee
As fast this night." "He whistied up Lord Lennox' march,
To keep his courage cheery;
Although his hair began to arch,
He was sae fley'd and eerie:
Till presently he hears a squeax,
And then a grane and gruntle;
He by his shouther ga'e a keek,
And tumbled wi' a wintle
Out-owre that night.

'He roared a horrid murder-shout, in dreadfu' desperation!

And voong and au d cam rinnin out,
And hear the sad narration:

He swore 'twas hilchin Jean M'Craw,
Or croushie Merran is umphie,

Till, stop—she trotted through them a'—

And wha was it but Grumphie Asteer that night!"

Throwing the Clue of Yarn. Another method of ascertaining the name of your future spouse required you to steal out of the house all alone in the dark, and naving sought the kiln, to throw into the pot a clue of blue yarn. Then you were to wind the yarn off the old clue into a new one, and as you neared the end of the thread, something within the pot would grasp it. At this moment the adven-turer must summon all his or her courage and cry out, "Who holds?" From the kiln-pot would be returned an answer, giving the full name of your future wife or hasband. Burns thus puts one of his lasses so "feat and cleanly neat" through the operation, with but a poor

"She through the yard the nearest take, And to the ki n she goes then. And carkins graipit for the banks, And in the blue-clue throws then. Right fear's that night.

"And aye she win't, and aye she swar, 'And aye she win't, and aye she swar,
I wat she made nae jaukin';
I'll something held within the pat,
Guid L—! but she was quakin'!
But whether 'twas the deal himser,
Or whether 'twas a bank-en',
Or whether it was Andrew Bell,
She did na wait on calkin'
To spier that night.''

Burning Nuts. Another favorite spell was that produced by the burning of nuts, which was at one time so customary in England, as well as in Scotland, that Halloween passed commonly as "nut-crack night." Nuts named after the lad and lass who had a liking for each other were placed side by side on the hearth. If they burned quietly together all would be well, and the loving twain would be made one in due time. But if there was a crackling and sputtering, and other unseemly proceedings on the part of the fatal nuts, the match would not be prosperous. Charles Graydon, a quaint poet of the last century, has invested this favorite spell with the charms of rhyme: customacy in England, as well as in Scotland,

the charms of rhyme:-"These glowing nu's are emblems true Of what in human life we view; The lif-matched couple free and fume, The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus, in strife, themselves consume;
Or from each other widty start,
And with a noise forever part
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine truth and love sincere;
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ordeal being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last."
Lesland the charm of burning puts

In Ireland the charm of burning nuts was even more e aborate than in Scotland or England. The young women placed the nuts on the bars of the grate, naming each one after a lover. If the nut cracked or jumped, it showed that the lover for whom it was named would prove unfaithful; if it began to blaze or burn it gave token of regard on his part for the one who had placed it on the dre; and if two nuts, named after the damsel and her lover, twined gently and evenly together, the enamored pair were sure to marry.

Eating an Apple All Alone. Another very popular ceremony was that of eating apples before a glass. This is still cus-tomary, even in this country, as it is so easily performed. The young lady who desires to know with whom she is destined to share the joys and sorrows of life, goes alone into a dark-ened room, and holding in her hand a candle, she stands before a mirror and nibbles at an apple. According to some traditions she is also required to comb her hair all the while, though we are not informed how she is to hold the candle, the apple, and the comb at one and the same time. While she is thus occupied, the face same time. While she is thus occupied, the face of her future husband will be seen reflected in the glass, in the act of peeping over her shoulder.

"Winning Three Wechts O'Naething." Another favorite Scottish ceremony was that of "winning three weekts o'meetning," the weekt being the instrument used in winnowing grain. The spell required the accompaniment of loneliness, and it any one chanced to over-look it, a failure was the result. The adven-turer proceeded to the barn, and opened both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible. This precaution was deemed prudent for fear the being about to be invoked might close the doors and work the conjurer some mischief. Then the process of winnowing grain must be gone through with, in prefence, and when it was repeated the third time an apparition of the future wife or husband would pass in at the waidy door, and out at the other. Following the apparition would come a retinue of goblins, which by number and dress indicated the station and employment of their leader.

Other Sure Methods of Divination. pathoming the barley stack was also a favorite athoming the barley stack was also a favorite ceived. The enchanter went alone and unperthree times stack of barley, and fathomed it caught in his around. At the last fathom he might be the ghost or she in hers, as the case. In another ceremoil, the future spouse, went out together and any number of persons shirt-sleeve in a south-runninged their left hand where the lands of "three lairflook, at a point each person went to bed in sight offset. Then banging the wet sleeve by it to dry. fire, first ness was necessary to witness the result-

ness was necessary to witness the resulctut-close upon the hour of midnight an apparition of the lover came and turned the sleeve, so that the other side might dry. The Lottery of the Three Dishes. There was still another custom in vogue in scotland, although its results were rather unscotland, although its results were rather un-satisfactory, because they were indednite. This consisted of divination by means of three "luggles" or dishes, in one of which was placed clean water, in another foul water, and in a third nething at all. These were ranged on the hearth, and a person was then led up to them blindfolded. He, or she, as it happened, dipped his left hand in one of the dishes. Whether the experimenter was to marry a maid or a

widow, or nobody at all, depended on his dip-ping his hand in the clean water, the foul water, or the empty dish. The ceremony was repeated three times, the order of the dishes being changed each time.

changed each time.

The above are the principal ceremonies which were anciently observed on the "occasion of this anic, chimerical solemnity," as Harvey, the conjuror of the last century, has styled it. They all had for their object the revelation of the mysteries of the future. But there are many traditions which go to prove that the occasion was also celebrated in the olden time as a festival, or general merry making, without any such sinister designs.

Diving for Apples. In the north of England the young people used to dive for apples, or—what was a rarer sport—catch at them with open mouths, the apples being fixed to the end of a swinging stick, to the other end of which was fastened a lighted

In an old illuminated missal in Douce's collection, a ceremony similar to the last is represection, a ceremony similar to the last is represented in the quaint figure painting of the middle ages. A person is represented as attempting to light a candle, which he holds in one hand, by means of another fastened to the end of a pole. The pole is supported by two stools placed at a distance from each other, and on this the operator balances himself, at the risk of receiving a ducking in a tub of water beneath, while he attempts to light his candle.

The Carnival of Fire. One of the most common methods of observing Halloween was by kindling fires in prominent positions. In Moray, Scotland, this ceremony was performed by way of thanksgiving for the successful gathering of the crops. In Ireland fires were also lighted on the tour great Druidical festivals, of which Halloween happened to be one. But this last was long since discontinued, candles taking the place of bonfires. Although the Welsh still adhere to the custom of kindling large fires on this occasion. custom of kindling large tires on this occasion, they can give no account of the origin or pur

pose of their illuminations.

In Perthshire, Scotland, there were formerly many different ways of keeping the vigil of All Saints' Day, but the element of fire was the most favored in their ceremonies. In some places the peacantry would form taggets of heath, broom, and flax, which were lighted and carried through the village streets in grand and brilliant procession. In other sections large free would be kindled in every village, and when they were burnt out the ashes were carefully collected and arranged in the form of a circle. Within this circle, and near the edge, a stone was then placed by every person who had an interest in the ceremony. If any of these stones were removed, or in any way interfered with during the night, the persons whom they represented were certain of encountering death within a year. Various spells or enchantments were also resorted to for the purpose of soiling the evil designs of the witches and demons who were supposed to be abroad. In many parts of Wales, also, a custom much resembling the above prevailed. It was attended by several curious ceremonies. The people ran swittly through the fire and smoke, custing a stone behind them as they went; and at the conclusion they all made off as last as their feet would carry them, to escape the black short-tailed som.

This unseemly haste was then compensated for by a rousing supper upon parsups, nuts, and apples. The later were to be eaten only after catching them in the mouth, a task attended with considerable difficulty, as they were either suspended in the air by a string or sent whirling around a tub of water. On the following morning each person who had cast a stone into the fire sought for it among the ashes, and if any one lailed to find his, ill-luck would soon betide him or her.

The Ringing of Bells

for the repose of Christian souls was another and popular pastime in the old Papal days in England. When Henry VIII renounced his vocation as "Defender of the Faith," he wrote a vocation as "Delender of the Faith," he wrote a letter to Cranmer, prohibiting all "superstitions practices," especially "the vigil and ringing of bells all the right long upon Allballow-day, at night." Queen Elizabeth likewise ordered "that the superfluons ringing of bels, and the sucerstitions ringing of bels, and the sucerstitions ringing of their at Alballowatide, and at A' Soul's-day, with the two nights next before and after, be prohibited."

It is undoubtedly owing to the same lightle of oractices which eaver in any degree of supersize

practices which sayor in any degree of supersution, that the many quaint and ludicrous methods of keepingthe Vigil of All Saints'-Day have tallen into discepute and disuse

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